REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,304.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

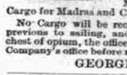
Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,202 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 6th July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto, 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steame ATALANTA, 2,500 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Pasc ger accommodation is unusually extended, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Neabit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	Including Wines.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA

in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-14.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 51 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,

And

Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by

TEACHER & Co. (Limited).

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS,

as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Fact ry and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

394, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Breech-loading Guns. Rifles with all necessary Appurtenances.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Boudeaux, France.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction (Hovenden) Belts.

Agents—TEACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

1 Few dozen Liqueur, Wine and Claret Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, &c.,

200 Reams of Creamlaid Demy Paper, 21 lbs.

A valuable Gilay Clock with Music and Mechanical Figures. On account of the concerned.

4 Sets English Plated, mounted single harness.

1 Sewing Machine.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, rising 5 years old.

A Cow and Calf.

A very handsome Bay Australian Horse, goes in single or double harness, 5 years old, 15 2 high, perfectly quiet and sound.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, the same comprising rich cut glass ware, dinner and breakfast services, cruet stand, one double barrelled breech-loading Gun (Pinfire) by J. D. Dousal, a 5 chambers revolver by Wilkinson and Sons, (Adam's Patent) camp cots, dressing and washing tables, reclining couches, chest of drawers, clothes presses, whatnots, writing table, glassdoor cupboards, easy and dining room chairs, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 5 P.M.

One fast trotting Grey Arab Horse, Dog Cart, and Harness.

One Saddle and Bridle.

One second hand English Light Office Shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a choice selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coral Dress Ornaments, of superior make and quality, set in Gold and Silver Gilt, viz. :—

Ladies' Coral Brooches with Pendants, Earrings, Crosses, Bracelets, Beads for Necklet, complete sets, suits of Ladies' Dress Ornaments, comprising Necklet and Pendant Earrings, Brooches, and Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, of Lava of Mount Vesuvius and Shell Cameos.

Gentlemen's Tie Pins, Solitaires, Studs, and Watch Charms, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Nowrojee Coo ereegur the Mortgagor, the following Landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, being, and lying on the west side of Arjiary Lane near, Khara Koova, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhoolsheer, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane, on or towards the south by the house formerly belonging to one Sewdass Lullcobhoy, and now belonging to Narren Manor, on or towards the east also by the said Agiary Lane, and on or towards the west by the Shaik Memon Street, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.— and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 322.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 cases Whit -ground Prints.
6 ,, Blue, Orange and White Prints.
4 ,, White Lawns.
9 ,, T. Red Cambric.
4 ,, Red Cambric.
1 Dumpy Level 16 inch and 1 Transit Theodolite, 6 inch, of very superior construction and good finish complete, by best London makers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by public auction will take place on the dates hereafter named by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned properties, in the lots, on their respective premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at No 50, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford and Co.

HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE.

Firstly.—On TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground belonging to Dadysett's Autushbeum or fire Temple, of which said fazendary land one Ardaser Cursetjee Daby now is or lately was the manager, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the island of Bombay in a certain street called Dadysett's Autushbeum Street, or otherwise as the said Agiary lane being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar), on the south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1/3, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the book of the famzar in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and 7 No. 10, and contains by admeasurement 1,050 square feet (be the same little more or less), and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Sharuck Shaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadaboy Hormujee Cullianewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by other land belonging to the said Dadysett's Autushbeum, with houses built thereon, and occupied by Portuguese people, and which said premises are hereby grant d were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Secondly.—On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M. precisely on the premises, all that piece of land situate at Pinjrapore road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house (Nos. 87) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Pinjrapore road aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage and property of Motecshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butteewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Thirdly.—On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage and property of Motecshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butteewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

NOTICE—A GENERAL MEETING of

MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1872, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

A. C. WATT,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 25th June 1872.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At

the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

WATERS, FOODS, BEERS, WINES, OPIUMS, SOILS, ORES, &c., analysed and assayed by

WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.

Microscopical and Medical Analysis conducted.
Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.

Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,

ARMY, SIDE,
AND
HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

CUTTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, imported by them into this country.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P. & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES	{ 44, Mark Lane, E.C. / 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ de Mars.
BOMBAY HOUSE	Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

REVISED

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

JULY 1ST, 1872.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts.

Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1—Chateau Mouton	Gold capsule	30 0	16 0
No.1—Chateau Rauzan	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, 2—Chateau Palmer	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, 3—Chateau Larose	Yellow capsule	19 0	11 0
,, 4—St. Julien	Green capsule	17 0	9 0
,, 5—Cantenac	White capsule	15 8	9 0
,, 6—Margaux	White capsule	13 8	...
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	10 8	6 8
Haut Sauterne	Red capsule	23 0	12 8

Labelled and Branded

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

Very choice

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	32 0	17 0
Nuits	26 0	...
Macon	20 0	...
Chablis	26 0	14 0

Labelled and Branded

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 84	...
,,	...	...
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45 0	24 8
Finest Dry Sparkling	G-14 f-il	42 0 23 0
Fine Sparkling	38 0	20 0
Very Good Sparkling for Ball purposes	do. do.	32 0 17 0

Labelled and Branded

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil	35 0	...
Muscatel Moselle do.	30 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Braunneberger	25 8	14 0
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42 0	22 0
,, ,, Rudesheimer	36 0	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	30 0	15 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	21 0	13 0
,, ,, Stein Wein	20 0	...

Labelled and Branded

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Old Crusted, choice Black seal	30 0	...
A quality Gold Cap, an invalid's Wine, full and fruit	30 0	...
Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature	25 0	14 0
Red seal, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SHERRIES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality Gold seal	38 0	...
Amontillado, choice and superior, Black seal	33 0	...
Amoroso very choice, full flavored, soft and pale	28 0	...
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24 0	...
,, Green seal, full bodied, high gold colour, nutty	23 0	...
,, Brown seal, pale and dry	19 0	...
,, Yellow seal, pale and dry ; Excellent dinner Wines	19 0	...
,, Pink seal, Vino de Pasto	19 0	...
,, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	16 0	...
Marsala, Virgin, pale	16 0	...
Madeira, East India, very choice	40 0	...

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale	Black cap ule	33 0 ...
Cognac, Superior Old Pale	Yellow capsule	29 0 ...
Conac, Pale	White capsule	25 0 ...
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica ; Liquality	do.	22 0 ...
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	do.	21 8 ...
Irish Whisky, 1st quality	do.	23 8 ...
Scotch	do.	23 8 ...
Geneva, in flasks (1 doz en in a case)	do.	19 0 ...

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS.

The finest cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Assorted Liqueurs in Frozen Pint cases only	...	24 0
Curacoa, finest Australian, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	40 0	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	29 0	...
Kill the Crow	24 0	...

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded : liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF DHURUMSEYBHOY POONJABHOY, Esq.,

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

Will give one more representation of

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH JULY 1872,

FOR FAMILIES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. RAMCHUNDER KESSOWJEE hath contracted to SELL to BAEEJEDAVBAKEE, Widow of GHERDHERDAS MOHUNDAS, with the consent of the Mortgagee, all that piece of LAND, with the Chawl and dwelling standing thereon, situate near New Wady, in Bombay, on the northern side of the Agiary Road, in the sub district of Bhoolsheum, containing by admeasurement 231 6-8th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the New Wady Lane, on the west by the property of Wassoodew Ramchundre, on the north by the property of Gopaunth and Rasc inath Bamdeer, and on the south by the Agiary Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1. All persons having any claim or demand by way of inheritance, purchase, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, on the abovenamed property, or any part thereof, are hereby required within 14 days from this day to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 6, Apol o Street, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim there may be.

—Dated this 5th day of July 1872.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

TO DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED, for a few months, a DRAFTSMAN, acquainted with Locomotive Engines and Machine work. Salary for a competent person Rs. 200 per month. Apply to the Locomotive Superintendent B B. and C. I. Railway, Parell.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE AND "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES BY BROADWOOD, COLLARD AND COLLARD, AND OTHER MAKERS.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND HARMONIUMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

ALBUMS, WRITING CASES AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

DESPATCH, DEED, AND CASH BOXES.

SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.

Mess and General Commission Agency.

Shipping and Custom House Business Conducted in a most Expeditious Manner.

Orders from Up-Country Executed with Despatch and under Personal Supervision.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Choice
MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,
Cream or Violet Laid,
With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), do. do.	4 0	4 8
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches)	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,
Of every description, on sale by
TEACHER & Co. (Limited).

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2 200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Coburn, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class. Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ,, 300 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)

grant LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 200 of 1870.

SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAJ, trustee, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARAINBHOY LUCKMIDAS, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS, a Merchant, residing in House Cuckia Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, an Insolvent ; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS ; and DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS, a Hindoo Infant under the age of sixteen years, and residing in House Cuckia Street, within the Fort, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 13th day of January 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION IN ONE LOT, before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1872, at the hour of 11 in the forenoon—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shree Jeewan Laljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, Vussonjee Runchordass, an Insolvent, Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent Vussonjee Runchordas, and Damodhar Runchordass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and situate in Bora Bazar or Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 864 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, and bounded on the east by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Thakoor Pairaj Lucka, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 864 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, and bounded on the east by the house of Tulsey Nurvey, on the west by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Pairaj Lucka. The said two pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vussonjee Runchordass and Damodhur Runchordass and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. CLIMBODEEN TYA JEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

—Dated this 29th day of June 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

Is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap

in boxes of 3 tablets ;

CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,

in small bars.

Petrolenm ; Petroline ; Coal-Tar ; and Juniper Tar Oil ; Soaps.

TREACHER'S
Prickly Heat Lotion
per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PARSEE SALESMAN,

well connected, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT with a MERCANTILE FIRM. His services may be had in the Timber and also in the Indent and Consignment Departments. References unexceptionable. Address "S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE

FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. R. B. SEDGWICK has

THIS DAY become a PARTNER in our FIRM.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE in our Firm CEASED on the 30TH JUNE, and the business will from THIS DATE be conducted under the Style and Name of ANTROBUS & Co.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves

here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HOSKYNS FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or

indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2 th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2-30 P.M. (instead of 3 P.M., as formerly announced), at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of Memorializing the Secretary of State for India to delay sanctioning the construction of the Railway from Canwar to Gudduck, recommended by the Government of India.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA

(Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built Bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HOUSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at a low rate. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Ma. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising for Bank of Bombay, Second Issue. Spinning shares firm. Government Paper quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,005	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 m¹.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	238
.....	£20	109·1'0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10'0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	1965·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,955
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,280
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Do. Knowsheo	1,065
250	3,600	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	375
150	12,000	11,400	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	55 35o.	Do New	500
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,035
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
900	2,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
250	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	3,500	all	350	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydranlic Press Co.	2,250
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,055
300	3,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,120
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
360	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	855
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
750	2,000	all	200 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,625
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,030
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,060
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,600
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	2,900

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 p.a.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.a.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	28
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 p.a.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank of East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight ..	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99¼ *
China	60 Do. do. ..	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold .. 100 touch	16-13 6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ..	104 to 104¼
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ..	1-5½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	1-9½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ..	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	92

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 3th June 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	99,768	4	9
Merchandize	1,49,330	7	4
Electric Telegraph	1,490	4	6
Earth Trains	615	0	0
Total Rs.	2,51,204	0	1
Corresponding week last year open 1,274 miles .. Total Rs	3,56,252	5	3
Decrease Rs.	1,04,988	5	2

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH JULY.

London ..	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ..	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Cnr bills	£1 17s. 6d
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ..	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland .. Steamers		£2 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta .. Salt		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, July 2.
	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Juddah, June 2.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Columbian (s)	Angove	Aden and Suez.

The ship Alfred the Great, Lawson, 50, Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Haidee, to Colombo.
Barque Panic, to Madras.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Derby (s), 5 cases quinine, Rustomjee Nusservanjee ; 60 cases iron ware, Robert Brown & Co. ; 155 packages piece goods, King & Co

Haidee, 10 boxes tinplates, Currumsee Tyabjee ; 2 cases card thread, Tyabally Soolamjee.

talanta (s), 2 casks portwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee Comrigur.

FROM LONDON

Haidee, 17 cases Portwine, Eduljee Pestonjee.

Centurion, 4 cases glassware, Ludha Ebram & Co. ; 2 cases medicine, Ebramjee Abdool Cassum

Yeddo (s), 3 cases hardware, and 2 cases chinese blue, Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia.

British Nation, 20 cases sherry-wine, Payne & Co.

Xantho (s), 50 drums turpentine, A Adamjhoy ; 1 case jewellery, N. J. Moola.

Khorasan, 8 barrels iron nails, J. Nestberg.

Glasmore, 230 cases brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.

FROM SUEZ.

Simla (s), 1 box gold coins, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 1 case gold coins, Isaac Sallay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Morning Light, 500 bags gall, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 1,000 bales cotton, and 1,200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 125 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.

Xantho (s), 37 bundles galls, Mahamed Futia ; 150 bales cotton, Sanjee Ludha,

Atalanta (s), 104 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co. ; 30 bals wool, Manjee Walljee ; 3,300 bundles coir yarn, Geordhurdass Mooljee ; 155 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

Livorno (s), 25 bales cotton and 31 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co. ; 28 bales wool Finlay Scott & Co. ; 30 bales wool, I illaram Takechund.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 100 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 40 bales hides, Sheriff Sallay Mahomed & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sumatra (s), 43 bundles hides, Ludnek Dattoo ; 55 bales cotton, Nundram Bhegroo ; 37 bales cotton, Heeramud Kheldass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A.P.
450 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	32 yds. 6 lbs.	4 7 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	30 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,500 ,, ,, Madapollams	30 ,,	14 ,, 3 lbs.	2 4 6

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dhollera, ready	...	Rs. 241
50 ,,	,, ,,	...	,, 240
400 ,,	,, ,,	...	,, 240
25 ,,	Vingorla ,,	...	,, 227
25 ,,	,, Compta ,,	...	,, 223½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—5TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th July, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th July, 11-42 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th July, 3-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 4th July, 6-33 P.M., Greenwhich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 5th July, 5-50 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 22 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th July is as follows :—

	To Bombay.	Min.
From Calcutta	11 3	1 11
,, Galle	5 25	1 18
,, Kurrachee	0 49	0 9
,, Madras	2 8	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th July, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th July, 1-45 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th July, 9-25 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

London, 5th July, 2-10 P.M.—Working well. Latest Calcutta, 5-41 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 5th July, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·220, rainfall 3 inches 50 cents.

CARWAR, 5th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 2 inches.

VINGORLA, 5th July, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 16 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-thermometer 92, barometer 29·166.

MANGALORE, 5th July, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 3 inches 42 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Lassalle, Captain, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal, on furlough, from Ajmeer.

Jenning, Lieutenant, 2nd Wing Bengal, on furlough, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Ellis, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, Bengal, on sick leave, to England.

Godfrey, Major, 35th M. N. I., on leave, to England.

Schneider, Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Aden.

Hollowes, Captain, 2-24th (Madras) Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Fookes, Colonel, Royal Bengal, Artillery on sick leave, to England.

Scott, Colonel, 36th Bengal, Regiment on furlough, to England.

Dening, Lieutenant, on furlough, to England.

Lassalle, Captain, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Wyllie, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal, on sick leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th June 1872.

Lt. Chandos Hoskyns, R.E., is qualified to act as Instr. in Army Signalling.

Lt. A. Hoyes, 100th Foot, is appointed to officiate as A-de-C. to Major Genl. J. Travers, v.c., Commanding Meerut Div., during the absence, on leave, of Capt. J. O. Travers.

The leave of absence granted to Lt. A. W. H. Gelston, Instr. of Musketry 1st Bat. 3rd Foot, in G. O. C. C. dated 2nd May 1872, p. 217, is to be held to have commenced from the 8th June instead of the 1st May.

The Vet. Surgs. at present attached to D and E, Batteries A Brig., and B Bat. F Brig. R. H. A., will, on the approaching reliefs of those batteries, accompany them to their new stations.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Moradabad Station Order, dated the 11th June 1872, directing Surg. A. H. Hilson, M.D., Civil Surg. Moradabad, to receive over medical charge of the right wing and head-quarters 45th N. I., detached, at 2nd Lieut. Cav., and the station staff from the 29th May 1872.

14th Ben. Cav.—Regtl Order, dated the 24th May 1872, making the following appointments, consequent on Bt. Col. J. I. Murray, Comdt., proceeding on leave, with effect from the 28th March 1872 :—

Lt.-Col. R. Chalmers, 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major T. G. Ross, Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., in addition to his other duties.

5th N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 1st June 1872, appointing Lt. C. H. Stoddart, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E. Vernour.

92d N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 6th June 1872, making the following app intment, consequent on the arrival of Major W. A. Gordon, officiating 2nd in Command :—

Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Capt. W. G. Cubitt, V.C.

2-24th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 14th June 1872, appointing Lt. A. T. S. A. Rind, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as 1st Wing Sub., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. H. S. Marshall, proceeding on general leave, with effect from the 13th idem.

43rd N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 9th April 1872, making the following officiating appointments, vice Lt.-Col. S. B. Cookson, Comdt., deceased :—

Major C. D. S. Clarke, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major A. Blunt, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt. H. M. Evans, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 2.)

Mr. B.C. Leggat, Deputy Collr. in charge of Treasury, South Canara, privilege leave for two months.

Mr. R. E. Norfor, Exa. Engr. of the third grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave.

Mr. R. W. Thorpe, Supervisor of the second grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave.

The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, for six months, to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Charles John Crosthwaite, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary during the employment of Mr. W. S. Foster on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas James Maltby, to act as Senr. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam during the employment of Mr. H. Wigram on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. J. L. Fernander, to act as Depy. Collr. in charge of Treasury, South Canara, during the absence of Mr. B. C. Leggatt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Huntly Pryse Gordon, to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. J. H. Master on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Charles Hughesdon, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Vellore during the absence of Mr. O. B. Irvine on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Duncan Irvine, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cumbaconum during the employment of Mr. J. H. Nelson on other duty, or until further orders.

This cancels Mr. Hughesdon's appointment notified in the Gazette of the 11th June.

Asst. Surg. Henry David Cook, M. B., to officiate as Zillah Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Surg. Cockerell on other duty, or until further orders.

Lt. W. H. Hallett, Ag. Supt. of the Central Jail at Salem, to be Supt. of the Penitentiary at Madras.

Asst. Surg. James Smith, Offg. Supt. of the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, to act as Supt. of the Central Jail at Salem during the absence of Maj. Bloomfield on leave, or until further orders.

The Reverend Henry Pigot James, B. A., Chaplain of Ootacamund, to be Chaplain of St. Mark's District, Bangalore.

The Reverend Robert Murphy, LL.D., Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, to be Chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore.

The Reverend William Gilbert Cooper, M. A., Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, to be Chaplain of St. John's District, Bangalore.

The Reverend John William Wynch, M. A., Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, to revert to his appointment as Chaplain of Mysore.

The Reverend J. Johnston Brydges Sayers, LL.D., Chaplain of Vellore, to be Chaplain of Ootacamund.

The Reverend Arthur Thomas Bartlett, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, to act as Chaplain of Vellore until further orders.

The Reverend Clement Smith, B A., Chaplain of Trichinopoly, to be Chaplain of Trimulgherry.

Maj. E. W. Childer-, R. A., Comsy. of Ordnance, second class attached to the Arsenal of Fort St. George, to act as Supt. of Stationery without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Maj. Dangerfield, R. A., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 2nd European Light Infantry.

Lt. Edward Daniel Way, (Capt. in 105th Foot), to have the position of Capt., vice Smith, deceased. Dated 13th June 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col. E. F. Burton, of the S. C., Comdt. 4th Regt. N. I., on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Maj. C. M. White, of the S. C., on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Surg. J. S. Morton, M. D., in medical charge 22nd Regt. N. I., on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—July 2nd, at Belgaum, the wife of Brigadier General Adams, Commanding Belgaum District, of a son.

PRESCOTT—June 30th, at Nassick, Mrs. Henry Prescott, of a son.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—July 2nd, in the Fort, the infant son of N. Roberts, aged 6 months and 18 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBINSON—June 25th, at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of a son.

MAGEE—June 22nd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John James Magee, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ARMSTRONG—June 29th, at Bareilly, Colin Mackenzie, son of C. M. Armstrong, Esq., aged 2 years 11 months and 6 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

IN the leading article of a recent issue of the *Indian Daily News*, the catholic sympathy in which to a somewhat contemned class of men does honour to the humanity of our contemporary, there is a wise foresight of the advantages which will accrue to the Government by the expenditure of a little more attention than is now bestowed on the lower strata of its employés. The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, whose acts appear never to fail, even in their solitary and insignificant character, to arouse the speculations of the local press as to their remote consequences to the Empire at large, and to Bengal in particular, is said to have now disclosed a desire to remove any distinction that may exist between the clerks in the public service and the subordinate executive branch in the districts ; and it is understood that the policy of the movement tends towards the elevation of the personal character and official position of the clerks, as well as to raise the general tone of their service by directing their aspirations into healthier channels.

The problem is not an easy one to solve ; and, considering the materials to be operated upon, the attempt may seem to be some what Quixotic ; and our contemporary, perhaps under some apprehension of this sort, has apologized for having taken up so much space as he had done with the subject. To our mind, however, there seems to be ample room for the encouragement of a better feeling between officers and clerks than we are satisfied now exists ; and we think that sufficient has not been said to draw the attention of the men who guide the State car to its small wheels, which by the way always come in first, and are nearly in every instance not treated with the consideration that they deserve from their superiors, who are, as far as the Government service is concerned, no more than their fellow-employés. This latter point is probably very much obscured by official traditions, but a glance at the monthly pay sheets must materialize the theoretical fact that (the relative distinction of positions for discipline's sake being conceded) both officers and clerks are alike the servants of a common master, and that it is no straining at all after effect to insist upon there being no difference between the acts of a clerk who by insubordination or carelessness renders inefficient service to the public, and those of his office superior who by inconsiderate and careless behaviour towards his clerks has personally effected the demoralization which he is probably the first to punish severely. Both are guilty against their common master. Says a writer in one of the very few stories on Indian Society, which is worth reading—"I do "not call you a grievous sinner because you "scowl at that unfortunate clerk in your office "(who has committed some trivial blunder), and "address him in terms which you simply would "not dare to employ at home to a far inferior "subordinate. But he may be a sensitive man ; "and he may go away from your presence, and "begin in sulkiness and internal brooding a "course of life that may end in intoxication, "recklessness, or crime—all the same. Of "course you are not to blame if his 'moral "foundation,' as you call it, is bad. You did "not make his moral foundation. (By the way, "do you ever think *who* made it, and *who* has "suffered it to exist ?) But, my dear sir, if you "had acted differently, he also might have "acted differently. You see that even in fulfilling our destinies we take our cues from "each other. Of course, as I said before, you "are not to blame. Only, you lose some valuable "praise which you could easily have earned. "Oh, you can afford to lose a little praise ?" "Heaven grant that at the great muster day the "Great Drill Sergeant will adopt your view of "the matter." We strongly suspect that the obligations and responsibilities of the heads of offices are but too well known in these days by their subordinates, who can no longer be blinded by the divinity which was formerly considered as hedging round their masters, *ex officio*. To speak and write, however, of the treatment experienced by the poor Government clerks is manifestly to take a narrow view of a question which embraces the very much wider scope of the relative duties of masters and employés, so as to extract the greatest value from the latter. But the State, in the Bombay Presidency at any rate, is by far the largest employer of clerical labour, and directly concerned to a tremendous extent in the efficient conservancy of that description of labour.

Reference to and illustrations of the ways, or at least one way apparently adopted in the public offices to dispirit clerks, may also suffice as a type of what is probably done in merchants' offices and elsewhere. As far as the heads of Government offices are concerned, the almost universal belief among that class is that they have contracted with the State to turn out as much clerical work as is needed, without further reference to the agency employed in its delivery. This explains the irresponsible attitude assumed by the higher servant towards the lower, and the prevalence of the cowardly superciliousness in his treatment of the latter which is said to be getting worse and worse. Note the strong language used by our contemporary on the other side of India on this subject :—"As a rule the clerks employed in the "Government offices, though often men of con"siderable intelligence and industry, are not "very strong in education ; *and the treatment "which they usually receive at the hands of young "civilians seldom leaves them the option of preserv"ing their own self respect.*" * * * "The "clerk is essentially a drudge who generally "works hard, receiving scant praise if he works "well, and often exposed to gross discourtesy "for the most trivial errors, until all indepen"dence and manly feeling are slowly crushed out "of his mind." * * * "and it is very well "known that no one possessing a spark of in"dependence or manly feeling can long hold "any kind of Assistantship in the Bengal office "and yet retain his self respect." We are, of course, not in our contemporary's secret why young civilians have been especially signalized as the embodiment of this evil influence ; for ourselves we are perfectly content from all that we have heard to take more extended ground and to appeal to the experience of every head of an office in Bombay, be he a civilian or a military officer, whether or not the sun ever sets on a working day which did not mark an instance, and often more, of his clerks being treated as mere "calculating and copying machines," and made to feel their wide inferiority to their masters. And in what lies the essence of the offence which is corroding the hearts of these poor men, except in the absence of a show of consideration for them, as well as of attention to the small proprieties of life ? Aggressive or passive, the mischief is done in one of these forms. Beyond this there can be little of real harm done, for the State has emphatically discountenanced the notion of the contract system we have just written of, by promulgating general regulations which secure to the clerk (beyond the capricious interference of his officer) his proper share of the advantages which attend his public service. Viewed in this light the responsibilities and obligations of the head of an office become defined and intelligible ; he is the agent of the State to provide good men and true for the work to be done, and when provided to earnestly endeavour by every fair means to keep them up to the mark of their efficiency. Every anxious care should manifestly be exercised by them as agents to try and test candidates before permanently nominating them, but once nominated there should be no excuse for despising the men unless their own despicable act leave no option, when the remedy is the dismissal of the individuals who have become so utterly false to themselves and oblivious of their duty to the public.

We are not now, however, concerning ourselves with the treatment of the incorrigible but of the ordinary run of clerks whose faults are, relatively for such small fry, about equal in number and gravity all the year round to the blunders made by their betters. The problem both at Calcutta and Bombay is—given men of fair intelligence and industry, what are the efforts made to keep them so, and to make them even better instruments of labour ? It is impossible to shut our eyes to the answer, which is also an accusation ; there are no such efforts made, but, on the contrary, a positive demoralization is spreading from their absence. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter, and be regarded as the advocate of an undiscriminating familiarity of intercourse between the officers and clerks. All such familiarity, by destroying discipline and promoting carelessness, strikes at the root of efficiency ; a proper reserve between the master or his representative man committed to his charge is admitted as necessary, and nothing can be further from our mind than to advance any doctrine which will break through the barriers which restrain the discipline of an establishment. By all means let there be serious and grave behaviour and assertion of authority, but our intentions have been obscurely conveyed by our language if it does not distinguish and condemn the present substitution of unsympathetic rigour for graveness of behaviour and the setting up of perpetual nagging as the symbol of authority.

The officers to whose care the administration of a department is confided should generally contrive to recollect that man is a peculiar animal, mainly governed by his weaknesses, and, even if they are themselves philosophically indifferent to the opinion of their kind, they should not forget that poor humanity is a frail thing at its best, and decidedly so at its worst when represented by the humbler classes, and that it is not given to all of us to know that we are doing right without somebody telling us of it. "We are all excited "by the love of approbation," wrote Cicero, and *that* one touch of nature makes master and man akin to each other ; if the feeling is a vice, then it is one of those vices which Rochefoucald would say looks more like a virtue ; and beyond doubt that man who deals with other men with the express object of extracting work from them, and yet disregards and neglects for whatever reason to use judiciously the powerful incentive to good service in his office or elsewhere, which open and timely approbation gives him, acts in a stupidly miserable way, and forfeits his claim to common sense. We all of us recollect the way that the man in the fable wrapped his cloak around him all the more tightly to resist the blustering efforts of the wind to get it from him, but who removed it when the sun shed its genial warmth and smiled upon him. And so it will be with the subordinates in the Services if the men in power will but deign to turn their thoughts to this seemingly insignificant but really very significant matter. There will never be nor can there be a code of good behaviour towards inferiors, and whatever there will be of rules will be the *lex non scripta* in the heart of each man in authority. He has the undoubted choice of being either a gentleman making his presence felt by the gladness it creates, and the generosity he dispenses around him, or he may copy Dickens' Daniel Quilp, and mark his presence by (verbal) pinches and nips and blows, and succeed in alienating all good feeling towards himself and much good service from his office. There is now the positive cry of a demoralization in the subordinate ranks of the service which is specifically attributed to the growing evil of the men in those ranks being treated with studied indifference and superciliousness by the officers who are set in authority over them, and the remedy has been suggested by us as it doubtless must present itself to the minds of all persons who understand something of human nature. The point now is, which side is to begin first ? Is it the clerks who should raise their heads in independence in the hope of being appreciated, and the very probable fear of being put down at once to their normal level of speechless suffering of insults, or will the officers set about shedding a little more of politeness, compliments, and brightness among their subordinates, encouraged by every hope of success and never a fear of discomfiture ? Let common sense decide.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Indian Statesman* is naturally dissatisfied with the contemptuous way in which the Justices, at last Monday's meeting of the Bench, turned into ridicule all those vehement charges against "the Reformers," of having disorganised and demoralised the Municipality, which have formed the staple article of diet of the *Statesman's* wearied readers for the last three months. If Mr. H. B. Viccajee and Mr. N. Coyajee were half such bores in the Municipal Office as they have become since Mr. Knight took up their cause, we think Mr. Hope was perfectly justified in getting rid of them on that ground alone. The *Statesman* now says that, no matter what denials may be given to its statements about the discontent that exists among the servants of the Municipality, it knows all is not right. Certainly, it would be well if we had more money to spend in the Health and Engineer's Departments ; but is it the fault of "the Reformers" that the Municipality is short of money ? Our means are straitened because the debt accumulated before the triumph of the Reformers has now to be

and amounted to £9,300,000. For the first four months of the present year they have reached £32,000,000, against £27,000,000 in the same period of last year, and £22,000,000 in 1870. "These figures," observes the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "will startle some of those who are carefully watching the balance of trade, and are well calculated to create a profound sensation in both mercantile and financial circles."

"A MUSSULMAN OF AGRA," writing to the *Aligurh Institute Gazette* on the minute of Lord Napier of Magdala on native princes and their armies, concludes a long vindication from the suspicion of disloyalty of those from whom His Excellency apprehends possible danger with the following words:—"The English authorities may depend upon it, that unless they will undertake to govern India more in correspondence with the wishes and feelings of the people, and unless they infuse into the administration some element which may serve as a connecting link between the Government and the people, a serious complication is not far off."

"MOFUSSILITE," writing to the *Pioneer*, says—"I see that Lord Northbrook has taken finance as his special province, and is not going in for railway works. There are many things which are needful to be done. There is Public Works Department expenditure to be cut down, and there are a hundred minor things to be done. I hear that the transfer of the Elphinstone property to Government has given rise to a great deal of discussion in Council. Amongst minor items, the Government thinks that the Money Order Office under Mr. Tudor Trevor, at the Bombay Presidency, has not been looked after; then there is Colonel Kennedy's Carwar Railway business, which is discussed, and the question of making Simla head-quarters for next year or not is a subject which is likely to become a vexed question very soon."

THE *Englishman*:—It has often been asked why we have not a *Punch* in India, and the *Bombay Gazette* in its last received number repeats the question, and admits its inability to answer it. There can be no doubt whatever that in order to be in any way successful or paying, "a comic paper must," as our contemporary says, "be first-class or nothing, and a paper, such as is here hinted at, would require a heavy outlay at the commencement of its career to ensure it a good circulation in the future." The *Bombay Gazette* commends the idea to the attention of Mr. Robert Knight, "whose fine natural humour is," our contemporary thinks, "at present wasted in serious literature." Why should there not be a Convention of all the "literary" men in India similarly circumstanced? Mr. John Steady would make an excellent President, and from this side of India representatives might be sent by the *Friend of India* and the *Indian Church Gazette*.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR W. H. R. GODFREY, wing office 38th Regiment M.N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

COLONEL T. WRIGHT, C.B., has been appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master-General, and Colonel G. E. Holmes as Deputy Adjutant-General.

CAPTAN WILLIAM FREEBORN, 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding Mhow Division.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee to assemble at the Town Hall on the 10th instant for examination in the native languages as follows:—Sanscrit, degree of honour—Captain G. A. Jacob, Staff Corps, (Superintendent of Army Schools). Persian—Lieut. C. W. H. Lealy, Staff Corps, (Quarter Master, 12th Regiment N. I.), and Assistant Surgeon W. Nolan, 27th Regiment N. I. I. Hindoostani, high standard—Lieut. W. Gordon, 68th Regiment; Lieut. Kennedy, 44th Regiment, Lieut. Balfe, 49th Regiment; Lieut. Hervey, 83rd Regiment; Lieut. Lucas, 8th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. W. B. Ferries, 104th Regiment (attached 21st Regiment N. I.), and Assistant Apothecary Seroggie, Colaba Sanitarium.

A BOMBAY SHIP WRECKED.

CAPTAIN AND SIXTEEN MEN BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

WE yesterday received a telegram from Calcutta reporting that the ship Rothesay, bound to Bombay, was wrecked on Monday. It is feared that the captain and sixteen men have been lost.

The cyclone passed over Balasore on Monday, doing much damage.

The Rothesay was Colonial built, 1865, classed S A. 1 at Lloyd's, of 1,444 tons register; she was laden with 14,300 bags of rice, 442 bags sugar, and 80,000 pieces gunnies, and left Calcutta on the 24th June. The loss of the Rothesay will be a heavy one for the Bombay Insurance Companies, as her cargo all belonged to native shippers, and was insured by the Calcutta Agencies, policies being payable in Bomby.

The Davina, a bark of 425 tons, also left for Bombay the same day; and anxiety is expressed regarding her safety.

THE LOSS OF THE OMAHA.

ONLY SEVEN HANDS LOST.

WEDNESDAY'S *Englishman* contains the following:—The following telegram dated Saugor, 3-30 P.M., yesterday afternoon from the Captain of the ship Omaha from Liverpool, has been kindly forwarded to us by the agent's. The Omaha was a wooden ship of 1,171 tons, A1 at Lloyd's:—

"Omaha lost on Saugor Banks, and all gone to pieces. Seven hands lost."

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of Thursday, June 27th, in a letter from a correspondent signed "Merchant," it stated that no cotton could be shipped from this port, and that steamers did not call here during the monsoon. This is simply untrue. Every coasting steamer calls at Carwar during the whole of the monsoon. The Scotia arrived to-day from Bombay, and brought the paper in which this letter appeared. The Sattara left this for Bombay on Saturday, having taken in about 700 pressed bales of cotton, besides a number of docras.

The Scotia on her last trip from Calcutta to Bombay put in here with only 10 tons of coal on board; she obtained coal from the Government depot here.

Carwar, June 30. G. C. P.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Daily Trade Return" issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has rendered itself an indispensable and every-day companion of the merchants, on account of the vast information of commercial and shipping news contained therein; and I dare say it would enhance its importance if it gave the names of *dubashes*, along with those of the captains and agents of vessels in the harbour. In order to find out the dubash of a vessel, especially when it has no agents, merchants, not unfrequently, have to send their peons or clerks knocking about the streets for hours together, which is very annoying, particularly in the busy season. Mr. J. V. Soares, the energetic manager in charge of the Return, will, of course, be put to a little extra trouble, but he will be doing a great service to the merchants by carrying out my SUGGESTION.

MARRIAGE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN—On Tuesday the Rev. Henry Sutherland, of Worcester, a retired minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and now in the 85th year of his age, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss A. M. M. McLachlan, of the same place. The rev. bridegroom became a widower for the second time on the 8th of January last, and has for many years been in the receipt of a pension of £200 a year.—*Cape Standard*, May 4.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The remarkable remedial powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Infantile Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand London.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article in your contemporary of yesterday, the 3rd inst., the writer pleads for the appointment of Dr. Cook to the chair of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College, on the grounds that he "is *not* an outsider, is *not* a busy practitioner, is *not* a pluralist." This is all beside the question; the negative merit of Dr. Cook is one thing—the disgraceful way in which Dr. Sidney Smith has been treated by the powers that be is another and totally different matter. Dr. Smith was not simply "*permitted* to act for Dr. Eccles," he was asked to do so; moreover, when he first became connected with the College, as Professor of *Materia Medica* in 1868, he then accepted the Professorship because no one, either outsider or insider, could be found to undertake the duties. For these reasons, and others that have been mentioned, to be turned out of office after the latest approved manner is, in his case, a scandalous shame.

All the talk about Dr. Smith being a 'pluralist' is mere twaddle. There is not one of the cavillers but would be a pluralist if he had the opportunity. Dr. Smith may have a good many irons in the fire, but he contrives to keep them all going; for no one can accuse him of inattention either to his public or to his private professional duties.

It seems that Dr. Cook did not apply for Dr. Smith's appointment, but merely allowed himself to be nominated for it, and thereafter accepted it. I confess I cannot see that this mends matters much. Dr. Eccles' resignation was kept secret from the acting Professor, and apparently from almost everybody else, and Dr. Cook was nominated in his stead by his friend, the acting Principal. Whatever blame be attached to the nominator, the nominee was doubtless cognizant of the fact of his nomination, and, when the Professorship was offered to him, he evidently had no feelings of compunction about accepting it. A pretty little game, truly; which, if it had been carried on by any one but the honourable gentlemen in question, would be thought to be correctly designated as a despicable little job. Such an impossible assumption does indeed put on an air of probability, if it be remembered that there is a Government resolution (No. 3042, Military Department, 1867,) clearly enunciating that the minor Professorships of the College—of which that of Hygiene is one—are "chiefly intended for *uncovenanted* medical officers." With this resolution staring him in the face, one may well wonder at the conduct of the prime mover of the whole proceedings.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

GENERAL STRACHEY was again examined at the sitting to-day. Mr. Fawcett began by questioning him as to how he judged of the profits of a public work.

Mr. Fawcett—When I asked you last time what rate of interest the Ganges Canal returned, your reply was it returned on an average 3·8 per cent., but you gave us no indication that that result was arrived at by leaving out of consideration all the money which had been lost to the people of India during the twenty years that the Canal returned no profit?—If that was the impression produced on the minds of the members of the Committee by my answer, it arose from the fact that I was asked a specific question and gave a specific answer. I was not asked to explain the principles on which the accounts for irrigation works in India were kept, or what was the nature of the figures published. If I had been asked that, I could have shown that such an account as you speak of is in reality kept, and I can now give you the figures. What I said was that the returns showed a net revenue on the capital of so much.

General Strachey put in a statement showing that up to 1869-70 the total expenditure on the Ganges Canal had been £2,407,000, and that the excess of charges as compared with revenue was £1,017,590.

Mr. Fawcett—Then the Ganges Canal is at present paying the current rate of interest, but the accounts show that there is a loss up to the present time of over a million?—That opens up another question.

You as representing the P.W.D. recommend the expenditure of a vast sum of money in future years on public works. Now I want to get an idea whether, arguing from past experience, this will not entail a great pecuniary burden on India; and I should like to know precisely what up to the present time has been the cost of this Ganges Canal to the people of India?—I cannot answer that in one sentence. The figures I have given in are, I should state, incomplete. The revenue shown in these accounts is what is called the direct revenue, that is to say the revenue received by the canal officers direct or which comes under their control. But in addition to that there is a very large increase of land revenue which is due to the irrigation, and which it has not been found possible up to the present time to separate in a precise way. It is undisputed that this increase of land revenue is about one-half of what is received as direct revenue, that, whereas the gross direct receipts from the Ganges Canal are at the rate of about two rupees an acre on the irrigated area, the addition to the land revenue is about one rupee more, consequently these accounts do not represent the real financial results of the Ganges Canal. This has been perfectly well known for some years past, and during the last five years I was in India it was the principal thing of all others that I strove to accomplish—to show in the accounts the increase of land revenue due to irrigation—but I regret to say that from no fault of my own I failed.

Whose fault is it that the accounts have not been put in a proper form?—I cannot say whose fault it is. Because all the improvements that I desire in the Indian Administration have not been carried out, it is not for me to say that it is anybody's fault.

You admit that the accounts are not clear and intelligible. You say that for five years you have been striving to make them clear and intelligible and you have been resisted. From whom has that resistance come?—(After a long pause—) In laying down any new principles for framing accounts of this description, which involve not merely considerations in regard to public works and the mode of treating the accounts of public works, but also in regard to the system under which land revenue is received and under which the accounts of land revenue are registered, and inasmuch as the system under which that revenue is settled and received and accounted for differs in the various parts of India, it becomes necessary to refer to a very great number of separate authorities, and, before anything can be done which shall be considered thoroughly satisfactory, it is necessary to arrive at some general consent as to the principles which ought to be adopted. The chief difficulty in regard to these irrigation accounts has reference to what I have alluded to, namely, the separation of that portion of the land revenue which is really the result of irrigation.

I understand this irrigation is not compulsory?—No. Some lands are irrigated some years and not irrigated other years?—Yes.

Therefore there is a distinct charge made for the irrigation?—Yes.

Then how is it you cannot understand what these irrigation works yield?—The system under which the canal revenue is raised varies greatly in different parts of India. In Madras the system is totally different, and necessarily so, because the whole system of the tenure of land is different. As a rule in that presidency the occupiers of the land are also the proprietors. In Upper India, on the other hand, the cultivators are not proprietors, and under these circumstances the charge which is made there directly for the use of the water is made on the occupier. He it is who pays the money which appears in our canal accounts as direct revenue. But the cultivator is not the only person who benefits by reason of the irrigation. In Upper India there are others besides the cultivator who have a right to shares in the produce of the land. The fact of the land being irrigated necessarily increases the amount of the produce of the land, and Government, having a share in that produce, participates in the increase caused by irrigation.

But that increased produce which they receive is not presented, is it not, by the charge which is paid as the price of the water?—No. In the N.W.P. the landlord has nothing whatever to do with the payment for the water. The water-rent is a charge on the cultivator entirely.

The Chairman (Mr. Ayrton)—What I understand you to mean is that there is a certain fixed rent taken for the use of the water, and, in addition to that, the owners of the property derive benefits from their proximity to the means of obtaining irrigation, precisely in the same way as a person in addition to paying a toll for the use of a road finds his property enhanced in value by the fact of the road being constructed near it?—It is more than that, for a portion of the produce goes to the cultivator, a portion to the landlord, and a portion to Government, and all three share in the increase. It is not a question of proximity, it is a question of use of the water.

Sir C. Wingfield—When you come to settle the land you don't consider at all how it is irrigated but simply what is the produce of the land?—Yes.

Mr. Eastwick—I think you mean to say that the real profits of an irrigation scheme are far more than what is represented by the figures in the accounts, there being first of all the water charge paid to Government, and then in addition the increased revenue from the land?—Yes.

And, in addition to the cultivator re-imbursing himself for the water rent, are there not benefits derived from the irrigation which we may not be able to trace, and which if we could trace them might probably show that instead of there being a loss altogether on the Ganges Canal there has perhaps been even a gain?—You are quite right. In a complicated question of this kind one can only arrive at the whole truth by degrees.

Sir C. Wingfield—But there is this very important point, that when you have made a canal the inhabitants of course cease to make well-s, which might perhaps have produced as much increase of land revenue as the canal irrigation, without expense to Government.

Mr. Fawcett agreed that this was a most important feature in the case.

Mr. Eastwick fancied the gain in that case would not be so great as was due to irrigation by canals.

General Strachey, in answering a further question, mentioned that in the Punjab Canal Act it was declared that Government would not take from the landlord a larger water rate than one-half of the increased rent which he actually received.

Mr. Fawcett repeated his question as to what General Strachey estimated the cost to the people of India of the Ganges Canal to be.

General Strachey—In general terms I should say that taking the actual figures as they appear in the accounts, with the deficit of £1,017,000, if the increase of land revenue had been properly taken into account that charge would be at once reduced by about one-half.

But up to the time that the Ganges Canal began to yield any revenue what was its cost to the people of India? When was it constructed?—It began in 1843, and the Government having no money, to speak of, to spend upon it, it went on very slowly, and was not opened till 1854, but that was simply because the present system of borrowing money for these works had not been adopted, and of course there was a very considerable accumulation of charge on account of the works during those years.

Still I want it as a precise fact—What is the cost to the people of India of this Ganges Canal—the lump sum?—It seems to me impossible to name a precise sum, any more than you could name the sum which would be necessary to maintain the existence of a population of large extent.

After some further examination,

Mr. Fawcett said—It seems to me that, if the accounts were kept in the way in which you wish to see them kept, there would be fallacious conclusions shown as to the remunerative character of these irrigation works.

General Strachey—That I answer distinctly in the negative.

Suppose there were irrigation from wells, &c., constructed by the people?—It would be a question for the Government whether it would be worth while to go into an elaborate calculation to ascertain what was the precise amount of revenue due to a particular well. No doubt in order to be rigorously correct you ought to make an allowance on account of every well by which perhaps an acre has been irrigated, and it does not at all follow that allowance would not be made for that single well. The question would be whether it was worth while. I would remark also that the responsibility of deciding whether certain revenue was to be included in the profits from irrigation, or excluded, would not rest with the P. W. D., and that it would always be to the interest of the revenue authorities to see that no confusion occured in the public accounts in this respect, that is to say, they would show what revenue was properly speaking land revenue and would not allow it to appear otherwise.

But is there any security, are there any instructions that that should be done?—There are no instructions at all, because the arrangement I have been speaking of has not been adopted.

While the remunerative character of these works in the past remains so uncertain, the Government of India is contemplating, I understand, an expenditure of 40 millions in the future on such works?—That expenditure has in no way been decided upon. It was merely suggested by me that the expenditure in my judgment might be advisable.

"Would be" was it not?—Well, I have no objection to "would be," that it would be or might be advisable to spend forty millions on the works.

With regard to the East Jumna Canal you stated last time that no work of importance had been carried out in connection with it previous to Government taking possesion of it, that in fact it was only a ditch, and that in consequence it cost Government more to make it than if it had constructed it from the beginning?—I stated that to be my belief.

And you set down the cost of that work at £180,000?—£190,000.

The length of the East Jumna Canal with its tributaries is 750 miles?—It is possible, but the length of a canal does not necessarily indicate its cost.

I am aware of that, but can you show us a single other instance of a canal and its tributaries being constructed at such a cost as £190,000? What special circumstances caused this canal to be constructed for such an unprecedentedly small sum?—The circumstances were totally different from those of any of the other canals.

From any of the small canals?—Yes. The reason why the Ganges Canal cost such a large sum of money is that it is seven times as large.

Five I think?—Seven is my impression. And the works on the Ganges Canal were necessarily of an extremely heavy character. The physical difficulties to be overcome were vastly greater, and of course the necessary expense vastly greater.

Mr. Fawcett—But then, allowing for all that, the Ganges Canal cost twenty times as much as the other.

The Chairman—Not twenty.

Mr. Fawcett—No, about 13 times. It cost altogether about 2½ millions.

General Strachey did not think the difference very striking. In answer to further questions he said he would suggest that the increased land revenue should be ascertained simply by taking from the annual revenue of the irrigated land from time to time the former revenue received before irrigation had been introduced. He would recommend in short that all increase of land revenue from whatever cause arising should be put down to irrigation works.

The Committee adjourned at two o'clock, the members desiring to be present at the morning sitting of the House to hear a statement from Mr. Gladstone in regard to the negotiations with America.

BOMBAY.

THE RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—The fall of rain registered at Rajcote up till 28th June amounted to 10 inches and 7 cents.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new-born native male child was found by the police on the Esplanade yesterday morning.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—A meeting will be held in the Esplanade Hotel, at 4 P.M., this afternoon, when members are requested to attend.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 730 were recovered on account of municipal fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second Judge of the Small Causes Court, will shortly proceed to England.

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from Chutoorbhooj Dullichund, contributed to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

RAIN AT CUTCH.—A correspondent informs us that there was a good fall of rain at Cutch last week. The quantity registered was more than sufficient. Such a quantity of rain never fell there before.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a Goanese named Antonio Domingos to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing two coats, &c., belonging to one Byramjee Eduljee.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Hindoo named Nuthoo Khunia was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to pay a fine of five rupees, for having in his possession a quantity of grass, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—James Leighton, a seaman of the ship Simla, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A BOY AT RAJCOTE.—A few days ago a Hindoo attempted to murder a native child at Rajcote, aged about eight years, for the sake of his ornaments. The man has been arrested, and will shortly be tried before the magistrate of the station.

THE DISTRICT COLLECTORS.—We understand that Government has lately made a rule, relieving the district collectors from responsibilities as to the correctness of accounts kept by the mamlutdars, and transferring it to the mamlutdars themselves or to the dufturdars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Sulliman Moobaruck. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by fracture of the thigh, the result of an accidental fall from the gangway of a steamer.

THE FIRST KHOJA SOLICITOR IN BOMBAY.—On Monday Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M.A., LL.B., was sworn in as a solicitor and proctor of the High Court by Mr. Justice Gibbs. He (Mr. Rahimtula) is the first solicitor that has been produced from the Khoja community here.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—John Williams and James Brown, Europeans, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that, under the patronage of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club give to-night a special performance for families. The much-admired Gujeratee play, entitled, "Goolnar the Chaste," will be reproduced.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Khoodabux Emam was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having obtained, by false protences, three pairs of boots, the property of one Abdoola Damoder. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Hurry Rugoonath was charged with misapplying, in breach of trust, one reading lamp, six Sanskrit books, &c., the property of Mr. Ramchunder Vishnoo. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	"The Minstrel Boy"	Krill.
Overture	Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Quad.	La Perichole	Coste.
Sel. (Op.)	Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Valse	Farewell	Reile.
Galop	Valentine	Ib.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday the chief officer of the ship Flying Venus reported to the Water Police authorities that on the previous evening the boatswain's mate fell overboard and was drowned. It seems that the man only joined the ship on the 3rd instant, and was in liquor at the time he was drowned. Three of the ship's crew tried their utmost to save the man, but to no purpose. The body has not yet been recovered.

ROBBERY BY ARMED MEN.—The *Gujrat Friend* states that a few days ago fifty armed men entered the house of a Bania in the Pardee talooka, of the Surat collectorate, and committed theft of valuable articles. The writer observes that the inhabitants of Dabul, a village in Damaun, which is adjacent to that of Pardee, is inhabited by a people who practise gang robbery as a profession. But Dabul being in Portuguese territory, the officers of the English Government find it difficult to get at the offenders. The officers of the Portuguese Government, says the paper, do not afford as hearty and ready assistance in this matter as they ought to render.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.—The *Akhbari Soudagar* observes that the Government has not done well in deciding to withdraw its connection at once with the banks of the three presidencies. It ought to have allowed at least a period of two or three years before taking the steps, that the banks might have full time to make their own arrangements satisfactorily. The haste exhibited by Government in wishing an immediate severance with these institutions, with which it had a long connection, is an injustice to the shareholders. Our contemporary would like to see an officer appointed by Government to audit the bank accounts, say every three or six months.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Dharwar collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, informs us that there was a slight fall of rain in all the villages of the district. Sugarcane crops were moderate. Ground was being prepared for sowing purposes. Rain was much required. Rice was sown in a few places, but it had not germinated. Jowaree and castor seeds had been sown in certain places. The state of public health was good, with the exception of two or three talookas, where small-pox and cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent. The total quantity of rain registered up to date was as follows:—Dharwar, 3 inches and 7 cents; Moghud, 1 inch and 71 cents; Hooblee, 4 inches and 18 cents; Nowlgoond, 3 inches and 57 cents; Nurgoond, 1 inch and 97 cents; Guduck, 1 inch and 17 cents; Dumbul, 1 inch and 44 cents; Seegaum, 3 inches and 43 cents; Hungul, 5 inches and 63 cents; Raneebed noor, 6 inches and 83 cents; Hireh Kerroor, 9 inches and 28 cents; Kurrughee, 6 inches and 85 cents; Kutghutghee, 4 inches and 80 cents; Roan, 3 inches and 52 cents; and Savanoor, 2 inches and 21 cents.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE FUTTAY SULTAN, 3,100 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jeddah (June 2nd) with a cargo of 2 boxes specie, 5 boxes real pearls, and salt. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Josub Noor Mahomed.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (July 2nd) with a cargo of 1,045 bags grain, 68 dubbers ghee, 140 bales wool, 26 bales wool and cotton, 12 bundles hides, and the following passengers:—Mr. Parry, Mr. Jenning, and seven deck passengers.

THE following passengers sailed for London per s.s. Lord Clive which left Madras on Sunday:—

From Calcutta to London—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Peile (for Suez), Mr. and Mrs. Munro and 2 children, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Hill and 2 children, Mrs. Terromaw and 2 daughters, Mrs. Graham, nurse and 3 children, Mr. Becktold, Count Lomberddes Castlebt, Captain J. Russell, Sergeant Stonoystreet, Mr. C. K. Gunnies, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. G. Rudolphsen, Mr. G. Menzies, Mr. D. Richmond, Mr. McMachon, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Cray, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Rogue and 2 children.

From Madras—Mrs. Limdy, Mrs. and Miss Ranking, Captain and Mrs. McDougal, 2 children, and infant, Mr. A. R. Rickets and Mrs. H. A. Rose.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JULY.		LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
0 13 m	5 9			5 24 m	6 4
11 44 a	3 1	Saturday	6	6 14 a	2 6
.....	.....			5 59 m	6 3
0 45 a	5 9	Sunday	7	6 48 a	2 8
0 20 m	3 1			6 33 m	6 1
1 16 a	5 8	Monday.....	8	7 27 a	2 10
0 56 m	3 0			7 6 m	5 7
1 47 a	5 5	Tuesday.....	9	7 55 a	2 11
1 24 m	2 10			7 41 m	5 0
2 21 a	5 0	Wednesday ...	10	8 35 a	2 11
2 18 m	2 7			8 21 m	4 3
2 55 a	4 7	Thursday.....	11	9 16 a	3 0
3 8 m	2 3			9 4 m	3 5
3 31 a	4 1	Friday	12	10 1 a	3 2

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, 6h. 38m. A.M.

DEPARTURE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Columbian, 2,180 tons and 300 h. p., Captain W. C. Angove, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following cargo:—210 bales cotton, for Liverpool; 300 bales cotton, for Trieste; 150 bales cotton, for Venice; 410 bales cotton, for Havre; 83 bales cotton, 504½ cwts. coffee, 45 cwts. horns, 158 cwts. elephant teeth, 140¾ cwts. gum, for London; and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Parry.

For Brindisi—Mr. A. R. Warwick, and Mr. John O'Connell.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—7TH JULY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 210 and 207.

4-45 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 170, 311, and 279. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 50.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18, 142 (Part III), and 14.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

8-45 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 161 and 326.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 43, 194 and 280.

The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 135 and 320.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 317, 198, 275.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.

6-15 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO-STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.

Psalm 116-13, (Tune, Manchester—No. 120.)

Paraphrase 40-11 (Tune, Colchester—No. 76.)

Paraphrase 63 (Tune, St. Asaph—No. 185.)

Anthem—"Saviour, hear our pleading."

6 P.M.—Evening Service.

Hymn 1, (Tune, St. Athanasius—No. 386.)

Psalm 43-3, (Tune, Invocation—No. 388.)

Paraphrase 15, (Tune, Soldan—No. 38.)

Anthem—"God Speed the right."

Collections for the poor.

HARBOUR AND PAREL.

Divine Service on board H. M. S. Auckland, Bombay Harbour, 11 A.M.

Divine Service in the Reading Room, Parel, 6 P.M., Madras time.

HIGH COURT.—6TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dockray v. Anundrao Dennanathjee—Heaton, Cleveland and Pelle.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshoorun Bupoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

331-71—R. V. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fuda—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Moly—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigranjee and another—Craigie Lyeh and Ow n.

MR. WHITE'S HISTORICAL PICTURE.

LORD NORTHBROOK, we are glad to learn, has consented to become patron of the committee appointed to assist Mr. W. M. White in his subscription picture of the installation of the Duke of Edinburgh as a G.C.S.I., and that the committee are in daily expectation of hearing from home what the engraving will cost, the Hon. Mr. Ellis having undertaken to make the necessary enquiries about it. On receipt of this information they will be able to call upon the public for further subscriptions to fill up the total amount required. We trust there will be no unnecessary delay in getting in the sums already promised. In the meanwhile we are glad to observe Mr. White is getting his hands full of employment from some of our leading native merchants of this city.

TREATMENT OF FACTORY CHILDREN IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

The *Indu Prakash* returns to the subject of the factories in Bombay—the long hours of labour, the low rate of pay, and the absence of any regulations on these important subjects. It complains that neither the employers nor the Government have moved. I believe the late Director of Public Instruction made a movement on behalf of the children. May I repeat that if, as seems likely, the English factory system is to be introduced, the alleviations and advantages secured by recent legislation might well be made to accompany it. I am glad that a native paper is taking up in a right spirit this truly native question. What is wanted is an accurate statement of the number and ages of the men, women and children employed in the factories. Capitalists concerned have some ground for dreading the impost of dues to pay for an Inspector of Factories and a staff of regulators; but the new Department of Commerce, &c., doubtless could manage to do all that is necessary without vexatious interference. It is *not* right to make such children as I have seen in these places work, as the *Indu Prakash* says they have to work, for 13 hours daily in this or any other climate. Mrs. Browning wrote with feminine excitement, and with more warmth of pity than politico-economical science when she penned the lay of the factory children, but there is truth in her verse:—

They look up, with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they mind you of their angels in the places,
With eyes turned on Deity;—
"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,
Will you stand, to move the world, on a child's heart,
Stifle down with mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mute!
Our blood splashes upward, O gold heaper,
And its purple shows your path!
But the child's sob curses deeper in the silence
Than the strong man in his wrath!"

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

CAUSING HURT BY ADMINISTERING POISON.

Ramzan Gowerkhan was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Bahadurkhan Sirdarkhan by administering poison to him. The prosecutor is a sepoy in the Bombay police force, and came here from a place in Lucknow. Four years ago, the prisoner's wife deserted him from Neemuch and sought the prosecutor's protection, and had remained with him ever since. Prosecutor came to Bombay with the woman about eight months ago. Prisoner had preceded them here. On the 16th June last, while prosecutor was on his beat at Dhobie Talao, he met the prisoner and had some conversation with him. Prisoner then went to a sweetmeat-seller's shop close by and bought a ball of sweetmeat, which he broke into two pieces and ate one and asked prosecutor to eat the other. After he had done so, prisoner handed to him three small white balls of sweetmeat and asked him to eat them. Prosecutor ate a small portion of one ball, when he felt something like sand in his mouth while eating it. He swallowed a small portion and spat out the rest. Still, however, he felt a burning sensation down the throat and in the chest. The prisoner, when asked where he got the small balls of sweetmeat, said he got them from the shop close by. Prosecutor stepped up to the shop and questioned the sweetmeat-seller, who denied having given prisoner any small balls like the one prosecutor had in his hand. An altercation ensued between prisoner and prosecutor, when after walking a few paces, the former tripped up the latter and threw him to the ground. A naique went up and took them both into custody. They were placed before a European police inspector, to whom prisoner admitted having mixed "hurtal" (a kind of poison) with the sweetmeat balls he gave to prosecutor to eat. Prosecutor was then sent to the police hospital, where he suffered from the usual symptoms of poisoning, and where he was detained until yesterday. Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, found about 500 grains of arsenic in the sweetmeat, 2½ grains of which, he said, would be sufficient to kill a man.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship, in sentencing him, said it was very fortunate for him that death did not result; for if it had, he would most assuredly have been hung. He was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Chowlee, a married woman, was charged with criminal breach of trust and with dishonestly misappropriating two gold ornaments and a "sarree," of the collection value of Rs. 280, the property of Dhondoo Jugonnath. Prisoner was in the habit of visiting prosecutor's house and represented herself to be the owner of a garden and field, situated at Chewul, near Angria's Colaba, of the value of Rs. 16,000. She borrowed one ornament of prosecutor in order to wear at a caste feast; and it was given to her. Two days afterwards she obtained a loan of another ornament and a "sarree" for the same purpose. On a previous occasion she had returned to prosecutor certain articles which he had lent her. On this occasion, she did not return the property within the time she had promised she would. Prosecutor demanded his property, when she said she would return it in three or four days. Prosecutor had occasion to leave Bombay for a fortnight before getting back his property. On his

the mistaken construction placed in India on the despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the restriction of employment of Englishmen in the Uncovenanted Service. The object of that despatch was to prevent the supercession pure of natives and of Indian-born subjects, by young English gentlemen, many of whom have failed in the competition in this country. There was great abuse in employing such English youths to the prejudice of covenanted Civilians, Eurasians, and Natives. The Uncovenanted Service is especially designed for the two latter classes, and you have all mistaken the object of the despatch in supposing it to militate against your interests. I see a memorial on this subject is to be addressed to the Secretary of State. You are all too apt to look out for defects in all the measures of the Ho ne Government, and to imagine harm when advantage is intended. The Home Government are truly desirous of benefitting the people of India, whatever may be their position in that great country.

THE WEATHER AT HYDERABAD is described as unbearable. Although punkahs and tatties are at work, the hot winds destroy all comfort. There have been three cases of sun-stroke among the men of the 66th, but, happily, they did not prove fatal. They were brought down here the other day, and conveyed to the Gb'taree Sanitarium.—*Sind News*, July 1.

WRESTLING.—There was an interesting match at wrestling last Friday evening between the *Paltoan* of the Belooch Regiment and a rivetter of the Sind Railway Locomotive Department, who hails from Baroda. The match was rendered the more excriting as a few evenings ago the wrestlers were pronounced to have balanced their strength, and the determination of the victory was put off till Friday evening, when hundreds of people assembled to witness the match. The employés of the Sind Railway, reasonably enough, were on the ground eagerly looking on at their "Tom Sayers," in whom they had great hopes, whilst the Beloochees felt quite sanguine in the superior strength of their *Paltoan*. After some preliminaries, usual on such occasions, the wrestlers joined each other, and for a while it was felt that the Beloochee would overthrow his opponent; but the match was soon determined by the latter laying the former flat on the ground, much to the disappointment of the Beloochees. The assembled crowd of natives followed thee Railway "victor" through the streets in camp, with loud cries of *Shabash!*

SHOULD SOLDIERS BE ALLOWED TO KEEP AMMUNITION IN THEIR BARRACKS

SOME years ago the bad conduct of a few soldiers at home caused an outburst of public opinion, under which the Horse Guards authorities thought fit to issue an order depriving the troops of the care of their ball ammunition as formerly. That the old soldiers felt this want of confidence in them, the reports of commanding officers can bear ample testimony; but the order was carried out, and Sir William Mansfield made it applicable to India. The singular position the British Army here then stood in was this—A regiment had probably about 150 rounds of balled ammunition in possession of themen on guard duty, while the remainder of the corps was practically disarmed. The order only applied to to English soldier—the native troops retaining their ordinary service ammunition in their pouches! This was the state of affairs when Nord Napier of Magdala arrived to take command of the army in India. About a month after his assuming such command, the commanding officer of a British regiment stationed in the Punjab described to His Excellency the extraordinary position he was placed in. He had a quarter guard of 12 men and a hospital guard of 3. These two guards had ten rounds of balled ammunition per man; the remsinder of the regiment had not a round—all was in the magazine. Over this magazine was *one* sentry. Quartered in the same station there were three native regiments—one of cavalry and two of infantry—all in possession of their service ammunition; the magazine actually therefore at their disposal, and their European comrades actually defenceless. It was then for the first time that Lord Napier learnt that the British Army in India was without ammunition, and that it went to sleep night after night, even close to the Peshawur frontier, in this defenceless state. He at once rescinded Sir William Mansfield's order, and the service ammunition was re-issued to the European troops. That His Excellency in doing this acted with judgment and good sense we do not think can admit of doubt. That individual soldiers now and then commit murder with a Government cartridge can hardly be an argument with sensible men for depriving the whole army of its chief power of defence. If it be so, the use of razors might well be prohibited in England by Act of Parliament, because men accustomed to shaving sometimes cut their own, and sometimes other people's, throats. Statisticians tell us that, given a cerrain number of individuals, there must be a certain percentage of crime, including murder. Be this as it may, we can see no reason in making the cowardly and cruel action of a few misguided men in the ranks a cause for mistrusting the conduct and character of the whole British Army in India.—*Pioneer*.

THE RETIREMENT OF FIELD OFFICERS.

ON the important subject of the retirement of Field Officers, a correspondent writes to us as follows:—"One of the chief sources of difficulty in preparing a scheme for the retirement of Field Officers consists in the inequality of the circumstances of the officers concerned. One man is a pauper with a dozen children; another is in comfortable circumstances, and has no family. Now it must be obvious, even to the capacity of a Campbell, that a Procrustean scheme of uniform proportions is not applicable to both of these. What would be wholly insufficient for the one would be more ample for the other, and yet they are both equally desirable to be bought out. Take my own case. I am a Lieutenant-Colonel of, say, 28 years' service, holding a good appointment in a Non-Regulation Province, with a small family, and private means. Now I should be delighted to retire on the 1st January 1873 for £500 a-year all told, and my retirement would not only be an immediate saving to Government and a prospective saving of my 'Colonel's allowances,' but it would also tend to relieve the terrible stagnation in promotion which is breaking the hearts of the young civilians in the province to which I refer; while my burning desire to go home, and my intense weariness of India and the service, must alone render it extremely desirable, on public grounds, that I should go. But the pensions of last century are as unsuited to this one as its pigtails would be. What perversity in Government to mock men in 1872 with the pensions which were deemed ample in 1780! Why, the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service far exceed those of officers in the Army! Strange that Government, with all its costly machinery in Westminster, Calcutta, and Simla, apparently cannot command as much common sense and or inary sagacity as private business firms habitually display! Let officers be permitted to send in 'Retirement Tenders,' showing the lowest pensions they are prepared to accept."—*Pioneer*.

THE CAPTURE OF THE NOTE FORGER.

A NEGAPATAM correspondent writes to the *Madras Times* on the 30th ult.—

Of course you have heard that Master Vencatachellummyah, the man who is so much wanted at the present moment by a paternal government, and on whose precious self a price far above the value of other mortals has been set—is caught and is now fast in the clutches of the law, or at all events of the police. A few particulars of his capture may not be without interest, so I will give you them. It appears Vencatachellummyah has been starring it in no less a place than Negapatam for the last three days. On Friday, and again on Saturday, he honoured the Madras Bank with a visit, on the latter day (yesterday) cashing no fewer than twenty 1,000 rupee notes at the same place! The extraordinary part of it is that on the man stating his business at the bank, and presenting the notes to the agent himself, the forgery business flashed through the latter's mind (as no doubt it would have to any one with a thousand rupee note before him just now), and the man after conversing in Telugu took up a remark made in English by the agent. The notes however were genuine, and Vencatachellummyah walked off unmolested, the agent little thinking he was allowing the nice little sum of 10,000 rupees to slip through his fingers. This morning a native while conversing with our inspector of police, Kistnasawmy Moodely, mentioned casually that a man was at a certain chuttrum who appeared to be very flush of cash. The latter had only a few hours previously received a descriptive roll of Vencatachellummyah and his suspicions being raised he made off 'instanter' for the chuttrum. On arriving there, however, he was told that his man had left to proceed by the 8-30 train to Trivellore. There was yet time, and the inspector made for the station sharp. Here Vencatachellummyah was pointed out, and he proceeded in the most cool manner possible to enter into a conversation with him. Vencatachellummyah was not in the slightest degree disconcerted, and appeared as anxious to impart as the other was to obtain information. Presently Kistnasawmy said he was anxious to purchase certain jewellery. Vencatachellummyah thereupon pulled a heap from out the folds of his cloths, displaying at the same time a number of currency notes. This was the crisis, and Vencatachellummyah was marched off a prisoner. I hear, but I give it for what it is worth, that jewellery and notes to the value of more than two lacs of rupees have been found, so that Government will recover a great part of the value of the forged notes. Of Kistnasawmy's good fortune, and the chagrin of the Madras Bank's agent I need not talk. 'Nothing venture, nothing have,' will probably be a motto the latter will not easily forget during the remainder of his life.

COLONEL P. S. LUMSDEN.

COLONEL P. S. LUMSDEN, C.S.I., having been selected to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad, the present may be regarded as a fitting opportunity for offering a brief *resume* of his career as Quarter-Master-General.

Colonel Lumsden was nominated Quarter-Master-General in May 1868, by Sir William Mansfield and the Indian Government; and though the Horse Guards, who were not consulted in the matter, were naturally indignant at so choice a morsel of patronage being thus artfully wrested from them, still the sequel has, in our opinion, amply justified the wisdom displayed in the selection.

Colonel Lumsden possessed in an eminent degree all the varied knowledge and experience requisite in a man called to the administration of so important a department as that of the Quarter-Master-General, and coming to his duties as he did, with a previous reputation to sustain, it is gratifying to be able to affirm, now when his connection with the department is fast drawing to a close, that in the discharge of his many duties he has not disappointed a single expectation, or fallen one iota short of the complete success which his previous high character led the official public to predict for him.

Colonel Lumsden is, we know, a soldier at heart, and however gratified he may feel at the exceptional recognition which has just been recorded to his merits and talents, we are convinced that even the honour of such a distinction barely dims the regret with which he views his possible severance from a profession of which he has been such a distinguished member.

Be this as it may, we are satisfied that the singleness of purpose and faithful discharge of trust which have ever characterized Colonel Lumsden, will gain for him in his new appointment the good-will and esteem of those with whom he may be associated, and will ensure for him in his new career the success which follows integrity and ability combined.

Colonel Lumsden was to leave Simla for Hyderabad on the 2udinstant, and we hope Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Roberts, V.C., the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, will be his locum tenens.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE MUSSOORIE CAUSE CELEBRE.

THE Mussoorie correspondent of the *Mofussilite* writes on 24th June:—

I have been prevented by other business from attending Court daily, but will try and give you a summary of the now celebrated case of B. *versus* S. On the fourth day Mr. Charles B. was put into the witness box and gave evidence with respect to the finding of the bottom of the brandy flask. In the cross-examination some most disgusting questions were put to him by Mr. Alfred S., such questions that Mr. Quarry (the pleader for the defendants) refused to put them, but Mr. Ross informed him that he was liable for any question put by his clients. The interrogation was as I said before of such a blackguardly nature that after it was put, Mr. Ross ordered that all the criminal files relative to the former doings and character of the S—s both in Mussoorie and in Dehra should be laid before him (these would not be few). On the fifth day a great deal of matter totally foreign to the original charge of arson and burglary was gone into. It consisted principally of evidence with respect to the love letters filed by Mr. Alfred S. and said by him to be written by Miss B. Mr. Quarry at the close of the case for the prosecution and in summing it up made a statement concerning an Afghan horse dealer, viz. that this horse dealer had been going about Mussoorie saying "Col. B. had 'done him' in some dealings about a horse" and that it was more that he had perpetrated this act than his clients the S—s. Colonel B. produced the horse dealer who, I believe, informed the court that there was no truth in Mr. Quarry's statement, so that gentleman had to withdraw it and make an apology. On the sixth day the evidence for the defence was gone into, the defendants through their servants trying to prove an *alibi*. The S.'s *chowkidar* and some other servants and one of the elder brother's depositions were taken. On the seventh day Mr. L., Auditor of the Delhi Bank and Messrs. M. and C., also of the Delhi Bank, were examined in regard to some statements Mr. Quarry had made in their presence.

On the eighth day the court was literally crammed, as Miss R. had on that day to give her evidence. She admitted that she had been engaged to be married to Mr. Alfred S. for the last two years. Mr. Newton in his cross-examination asked her if her father, mother, or husband were in trouble, would she not tell a falsehood, if she thought that by so doing they would escape from death or transportation? But Miss R. proved more virtuous than poor Jennie Deans (*vide* Sir W. Scott's Heart of Midlothian.) For poor Jennie would not tell a story to save her sister; Miss R. stated that she would not tell a lie to save her father, or mother, yea, not even her own husband. The whispered exclamation of all in court was—What a ——!!! She also stated that whilst stopping with Colonel B. during the last cold season in Dehra, Mr. Alfred S. was seen in her bedroom, but that he came there at the invitation of Miss B.

After this witness, Dr. W. gave his evidence, and stated that there was not the slightest shadow of truth in the foul aspersions cast on Miss B.'s character by Mr. Alfred S. So I conclude that when this case is finished, another will be commenced against Mr. Alfred S. for criminal defamation of character. On the 9th day Mr. T. gave evidence concerning the finding of the cup and some other matter. The case is to be continued to-day. I hear that Mrs. S., the mother of the defendants, is to be examined. If so, I strongly suspect there will be some fun in Court.

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF PESHAWUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The article in *The Times* of Tuesday, extracted from the *Lancet*, and headed "The Truth about Peshawur," is a good illustration of the influence of a false theory in blinding men to the plainest and most obvious facts. The presence of malaria at Peshawur is due, the article states, to three causes—1, the topographical position of the station; 2, its damp, undrained subsoil; 3, its variable temperature. I desire to point out how utterly non-existent the second of the assigned causes is. The subsoil of Peshawur, so far from being damp, is one of the driest in the world. There is not a particle of moisture in it. Nor is it dry to a depth of five or six feet only. You may dig to a depth of 50ft in any part of the station without finding a pint of water.

In the west end of the station no water is met under 100ft. from the surface. In consequence of the extreme dryness of the soil, the country is everywhere perfectly barren, except where there are facilities for artificial irrigation, without which the present population could not exist in the valley for a single year. As I stated in a letter you were good enough to publish a few days ago, the rainfall at Peshawur is exceedingly scanty. It rarely exceeds seven inches in the year, or a little more than one-fourth of what falls in London. As the soil is a remarkably stiff, impervious clay, and the ground has a slope of 30ft. in the mile, it is impossible that the subsoil could be wet. It is difficult to imagine how any one who has been at Peshawur of late years and seen the excavations made for the foundations of the new fort could believe that the subsoil of the station is damp.

But a false theory blinds men so that they are unable to see things as they really are. The accepted theory of malaria is that a damp subsoil is essential to the existence of the poison, and so doctors take it for granted that the subsoil must be damp, and must require subsoil draining wherever intermittent fever prevails epidemically. There can be no greater mistake. It would be easy to show that the other two causes assigned in the article for the unhealthiness of Peshawur altogether fail to account for the epidemics of fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, which twice in the last five years have literally decimated the troops, and which prevail every year with more or less intensity.—Yours, &c.,

PUNJABEE.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above a l others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tig-lined packe's only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London.—Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE KOOKA OUTBREAK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—With the exception of a short letter which I addressed to you on the 1st of March, when a question about the Kooka insurrection had been asked in the House of Commons, I have hitherto abstained from saying a word in public on the subject of the conduct of my brother, Mr. Douglas Forsyth, in connexion with it. Now, however, that the Governor-General in Council has pronounced his judgment, and the papers upon which that judgment was founded have been transmitted to England, I desire to be heard.

I am well aware that in supporting the cause of an only brother who is not here to defend himself I shall be suspected of being an advocate rather than a judge. But I also feel sure that the public will not be less disposed to listen to my statement because of my near relationship to the late Commissioner of Umballa, provided only that my facts are accurate and my argument is fair.

My brother has been removed from his post at Umballa to the Commissionership of Oude, and the Governor-General in Council has declared that his removal ought to be accompanied "by an expression of opinion of the Government of India that he ought not in future to be placed in a position in which he would be called on to exercise similar control and superintendence;"—in other words, that he ought to be excluded in future from a position of political responsibility. This is a severe censure, and my endeavour will be to show that it is undeserved.

First of all, I will give a short account of the facts as they actually occurred; and I will take them from the official memorandum printed, if not published, by the Government of India. From this it appears that on the 11th and 12th of January last a body of Kookas, amounting to about 100 men, attacked the town of Malehr Kotla, but after a "well-contested fight," in which eight of them were killed, they were forced to retire.

The gang retreated to a village in the Patiala territory, called Rurr, about 12 miles from Malehr Kotla, where they took up their position in a jungle, and the inhabitants of the village "abandoned it in a panic." Nair Ali, the Naib Nazim of Amargarh, who was in the Patiala fort of Sherpur, was then applied to for assistance, and he proceeded with three sowars and a writer to Rurr. He summoned the Kookas to surrender, and says in his deposition, "I told them it was no use to resist; that though they might overpower me, the Maharajah would not leave a man alive." The Kookas surrendered, and the Naib Nazim collected a number of men and escorted them to Sherpur.

Mr. Cowan telegraphed on the 15th both to Jalander and to the Lieutenant-Governor for troops, and applied for assistance to three native chiefs. "Seven men were brought before him, but he considered the case against the four men only who had been taken prisoners to be conclusive."

These seven men had been captured at Malodh, and on the 16th Mr. Cowan telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute the four men "regarding whose guilt, after his investigation, he entertained no doubt."

So far I have followed the official "memorandum," but in the rest of my letter I shall avail myself not only of it but of information communicated by my brother partly in his narrative of the 8th of April addressed to the Punjab Government and partly letters to myself.

The news of the outbreak reached Mr. Forsyth at Delhi on the 15th, and he started for Loodiana by the train which left before daybreak on the 16th, arriving at Loodiana that evening. While there he received three very important letters from Mr. Cowan. In the first, dated Camp Kotla, January 16, 7-30 p.m., Mr. Cowan said:—

"I have the honour to report that tranquillity has been completely restored, and that there is no necessity for you to come to Kotla. The gang of rebels—for no other name will adequately characterize them—never numbered more than 125. Of these there were at Malodh two killed, four captured; at Kotla eight killed, 31 wounded; of these wounded, 25 or 26 escaped at the time; but 63, including 27 wounded, have been captured in the Patiala State at Rurr, a village 12 miles from this. The entire gang has thus been nearly destroyed. I purpose blowing away from guns or hanging the prisoners to morrow morning at daybreak. Their offence is not an ordinary one. They have not committed mere murder and dacoity; they are open rebels offering contumacious resistance to constituted authority, and to prevent the spreading of the disease it is absolutely necessary that repressive measures should be prompt and stern. I am sensible of the great responsibility I incur; but I am satisfied that I act for the best, and that this incipient insurrection must be stamped out at once."

In the second, dated the 17th, Mr. Cowan said:—

"When first I heard of the attack in Kotla, the situation appeared to me to be a very grave one, and I telegraphed that troops might be sent. . . . It looked like the commencement of an insurrection, and I trust that I shall not be thought to have caused unnecessary alarm by my first reports. . . . . I propose to execute at once all who were engaged in the attacks on Malodh and Kotla. I am sensible of the great responsibility which I incur in exercising a power which is not vested in me, but the case is an exceptional one. These men are not ordinary criminals. They are rebels having for their immediate object the acquisition of plunder, and ulteriorly the subversion of order. It is certain that had their first attempts been crowned with success, had they succeeded in arming themselves and providing themselves with horses and treasure, they would have been joined by all the abandoned characters in the country, and their extinction would not be effected without much trouble. By the timely preparation at Kotla, their efforts were defeated, and by the active exertions of the Patiala officials this miserable attempt at rebellion has been stamped out, but others of their stamp must be deterred from following so bad an example, and that the warning should be effectual it must be prompt and terrible. I have every confidence, then, that the Government of Punjab will approve the immediate execution of those prisoners who have been taken red-handed."

In the third letter Mr. Cowan said,—

"The conduct of the prisoners was defiant and unruly; they poured forth the most abusive language towards the Government and the chiefs of the Native States. All of them admitted that they were present at the attacks on Malodh and Kotla, and gloried in the act. They said they had attacked Malodh for the purpose of procuring arms, and Kotla because their religion required them to slay the killer of cows. The two women were residents of Patiala State, and I made them over to the officer commanding the troops for conveyance to Patiala; 49 of the rebels were blown away from guns this afternoon on the parade ground of the Kotla Chief, in the presence of the troops of the Patiala Nabha, Jhind, and Kotla States. It was my intention to have had 50 men blown away, and to have sent the remaining 16 rebels to Malodh, to be executed there to-morrow, but one man escaped from the guards, and made a furious attack upon me, seizing me by the beard, and endeavouring to strangle me; and, as he was a very powerful man, I had considerable difficulty in releasing myself. He then made a savage attack on some officers of the native States who were standing near me. These officers drew their swords and cut him down. . . . . A rebellion which might have attained large dimensions was nipped in the bud, and a terrible and prompt punishment was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar rising. I most sincerely trust that you will after this explanation approve what I have done. I am placed in a most difficult position here with reference to the 16 rebels who have remained unpunished. It was, as I have stated, my intention to have sent them for execution to Malodh to-morrow, and I earnestly beg that you will sanction my carrying out (my) sentence at once. I believe that these executions have had and will have a most happy effect on the people of these parts; their shouts and remarks wherever I go show this."

Mr. Cowan's telegram of the 16th was seen by Mr. Forsyth at Loodiana early in the morning of the 17th, and he immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Punjab Government at Delhi as follows:—

"Referring to Cowan's telegram asking permission to execute at once four men. Since then we have got 70 men. I am on the spot, and can dispose of the cases according to form and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement better allayed."

Mr. Forsyth received no answer from the Lieutenant-Governor until after midnight, and it was in the following words, dated January 17, 1872:—

"With reference to your telegram regarding execution of rebels, Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you. He, however, approves Mr. Cowan's energy and zeul."

In the meantime my brother, not having heard from the Lieutenant-Governor, had sent off to Mr. Cowan on the night of the 16th a letter, to the effect that he was to keep the captured Kookas in the Fort of Sherpur until my brother could send a Ghoorka guard to bring them to Loodiana for trial. And again at noon on the 17th my brother despatched another letter to Mr. Cowan, in which he said,—

"I request that you will at once prepare the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders. But in reference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple form of procedure which we have at hand. I purpose proceeding to Malehr Khotla very shortly." And in another letter, non-official, despatched on the same day, he said,—

"You have acted admirably; but, for heaven's sake, don't let the whole thing fall short of perfect success by any hasty act. By dealing with the men now caught as culprits in the Kotla territory they can be hanged legally without the delay of sending the case to the Chief Court by attending to the form usual in all such cases—*i. e.*, sending up the proceedings to me, and, to save time and trouble, I am going out to Kotla as soon as I have disposed of Ram Singh."

Notwithstanding these letters, which arrived before the prisoners were executed, we know that they were executed. It is not necessary for me to express any opinion whether that act was justifiable or not, for my brother's defence rests upon grounds which are independent of it.

On the 18th my brother heard of the executions, and he wrote the following short letter to Mr. Cowan:—

"My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out."

And on the same day he proceeded to Kotla, where 16 other prisoners had been formally tried and found guilty of "an act of open rebellion," and the question was what punishment they deserved. I now quote from the official memorandum:—

"Mr. Forsyth appears at once to have perused the record and to haveappended his remarks to each deposition and statement, and finally, after summing up the evidence on which the case rested, recorded judgment in the following terms:—'It is impossible to discriminate now between those who actually struck the blow which caused the death of these men, nor at this moment would it be wise to display leniency towards a gang every one of whom is, according to law, liable to the same punishment. The intentions of the gang are clearly indicated by their leader Ram Singh. *Vide* the statement made to me at Loodiana on the 18th. As regards the prisoners, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16, their statements are ample confessions of their being actually inside Kotla. Nos. 8 and 9 admit being at Kotla; Nos. 6, 11, and 14 admit being with the gang when caught, and their admissions coupled with the statements of 3 and 4 leave no doubt in my mind that they were of the gang, and are, therefore, equally liable to punishment. I concur with the committing officer, and confirm the sentence of death against all, to be carried into immediate execution."

Now, there are two questions to be considered. First, did Mr. Forsyth do wrong in approving, by his letter of the 18th, the proceedings of Mr. Cowan, so far as he was acquainted, with them? And, secondly, did he do wrong in executing the 16 men after trial and conviction on the 18th? And, further, supposing he was mistaken in the course he pursued, was the error such as to deserve a sentence of condemnation by which it has been declared that "he ought not in future to be placed in a position in which he would be called upon to exercise similar control and superintendence?" In other words, ought he to be placed for ever under the ban of exclusion from any post involving political responsibility?

As to the first question, it is essential to remember what was the information under which Mr. Forsyth acted. He had then received the three letters from Mr. Cowan already quoted. In the first Mr. Cowan had said, "Their offence is not an ordinary one. They have not committed mere murder and dacoity; they are open rebels offering contumacious resistance to constituted authority; and to prevent the spreading of the disease it is absolutely necessary that repressive measures should be prompt and stern." In the second "These men are not ordinary criminals. They are rebels, having for their immediate object the acquisition of plunder, and ulteriorly the subversion of order," and he added that they had been taken "red-handed." In the third he stated that "all the prisoners admitted that they were present at the attacks on Malodh and Kotla, and gloried in the act," and that a rebellion which might have attained large dimensions was nipped in the bud, "and a terrible and prompt punishment was absolutely necessary."

Now I ask whether, if these statements were true, or even if they were not true, and yet Mr. Forsyth had no cause whatever to doubt their exact truth, it was unnatural or unreasonable for him on the spur of the moment to write to Mr. Cowan and say, as he did in his letter of the 18th, "I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." He had been assured by his subordinate officer who was on the spot that the men executed were "open rebels, offering contumacious resistance to constituted authority," and "these men are not ordinary criminals. They are rebels having for their immediate object the acquisition of plunder, and ulteriorly the subversion of order."

Mr. Forsyth's letters already quoted show how anxious he was that Mr. Cowan should act according to law, unless it was a case of the *suprema lex salutis*, which supersedes all ordinary law. But the case was surely different after the executions were a *fait accompli* and Mr. Forsyth had every reason to believe the reiterated assurances of Mr. Cowan that they had been dictated by stern necessity. Your "Own Correspondent" says:—

"The position of Mr. Forsyth presents this difference,—that I believe he did not grasp the real meaning of affairs. He listened to representations, and believed on hearsay what he ought to have verified. The result was that he sanctioned what I am positive he never would have ordered at the outset, if he either had been in Mr. Cowan's place or had been acting under similar circumstances in his own place as Commissioner."

It is easy to be wise after the event, and condemn on cool consideration conduct which at first seemed to merit approval. It is one thing to sit in an official arm-chair when all danger is over, and on a review of all the circumstances to come to the conclusion that the peril was exaggerated; it is another thing to have to deal on the spot with an armed outbreak, and to feel that unless prompt and severe measures had been taken the province might have been in a flame. In the despatch of the Government of India, it is alleged that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Mr. Davies, "from the first embraced and expressed the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Cowan was unjustifiable in regard to the precipitation, illegality, and indiscriminate rigour of his proceedings." The Lieutenant-Governor sent to my brother the following telegram dated the 17th of January, 1871:—"With reference to your telegram regarding execution of rebels, Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you. He however, approves Mr. Cowan's energy and zeal." And I may add what your "Own Correspondent" says in the same letter already referred to:—

"The course of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is the subject of much conversation. The Government has held him to be not merely guiltless of any participation in the executions, but to have strongly disproved them. On the other hand, it is remembered that some little time ago he made an extraordinary speech to some native chiefs who presented to him an address against the Kookas."

The second question is with respect to the execution of the 16 men after trial and conviction. The Governor in Council admits in his despatch that "Mr. Forsyth's proceedings were no doubt legal," but he adds that "that fact alone ought not to protect him from censure if his proceedings showed a want of that merciful discrimination which ought in all cases to be characteristic of the British administration of justice." Now, what is Mr. Forsyth's explanation of this? He says in his letter of the 8th of April:—

"When the case was submitted for my orders I had to consider it in its judicial aspect, as well as from a political point of view. Now, taking the judicial view of the case as it stood by itself, quite apart from all other considerations, 16 men belonging to a gang who had committed a double series of murders were pronounced to be guilty of the charge preferred against them. The sentence for their crime was death; and had the case been tried in the courts governed by our codes it would have been incombent on me to show very good cause why that sentence should be mitigated. Had the case, then, been a solitary one, there would have been no more ground for hesitating to confirm a sentence of death passed on 16 men than there would have been last year for the Chief Court to hesitate to pass senteuce on 12 men for the murder of the butchers. I had, however, to consider all the surrounding circumstances, and the first one which would naturally influence me was the fact that so many men had already suffered for the same offence. But there were counterbalancing arguments; which I now propose to reproduce. One consideration was that, if the case admitted of it, Mr. Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still when once done I felt myself placed in an entirely different, and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings and to cancel his acts at such a moment I considered would be most unwise."

So that if Mr. Forsyth's letter stopped here it would seem that he was influenced by two reasons,—first, that the men belonged to a gang of murderers, and had been found guilty after trial; and, secondly, he thought that if he remitted the capital punishment he would be discrediting Mr. Cowan. But there was a third and very cogent reason, which is only glanced at in the despatch, but which I will give in my brother's words, as contained in his letter of the 8th of April:—

"As I entered the town of Kotla I was met by the Nazim and Tehseeldar, who form the Council of Regency during the vacancy caused by the death of the late Nawab, and till the appointment of a successor. They earnestly described the dangers of their position, making, perhaps, more of the case than was correct, in order to exalt their own services. But in one respect they were genuinely earnest. They were in a decided dread of a second attack, and spoke of other Kookas coming, sooner or later, to renew murders. That they had imbibed a fear lest I should show too much leniency, was apparent from the earnest manner in which they begged that the men whose complicity in the attack they, in conjunction with Mr. Cowan, had pronounced to be proved should not be let off with a less severe punishment than the law warranted. I felt myself bound to give due weight to this consideration. I may here mention that when I went over the next day to Malodh to try the men charged with the murderous attack on Sirdar Mith Singh's house, and before I began to take up the case, the Sirdar took me aside, and in a solemn manner assured me that unless I passed sentence of death on the prisoners, when found guilty, his life and the lives of the people with him would not be safe."

Let these considerations be carefully weighed before the censure passed upon my brother is endorsed by public opinion.

But I have a complaint to make, in which I feel sure that I shall have on my side all those who desire that justice shall be done. My brother has never been applied to by the Government of India for any defence of his conduct. They have condemned him without even asking what he had to say on his behalf. He wrote, indeed, a letter on the 8th of April, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in which he gave a full statement of the facts so far as he then knew them. But I believe he never received any further communication from the Government until the decision of the Governor-General in Council, so seriously affecting him, was published. I should have thought that common justice required that before that decision was arrived at, my brother should have been formally called upon to justify himself, and his attention should have been specially directed to those points which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council seemed to require a satisfactory defence. It is one thing for a man to write a narrative wholly in the dark as to the intention of the authorities to found thereon an accusation, but a very different thing to go fully into the case when he knows that his conduct is impugned and charges have been especially made.

I am most unwilling to parade my brother's services, but when a sentence is passed which is tantamount to a declaration that he is unfit for a political post, I will not be deterred by any false delicacy from stating facts. In 1869 he was sent by Lord Clarendon on a mission to Russia, and the nature of that mission shall be described in the late Lord Mayo's own words:—

"Any one that contributes, in the least degree, to bring about a thorough *entente cordiale* on Asian questions between Russia and England will perform a service to humanity, to the interests of civilization, and the welfare of the subjects of both Governments."

How far he succeeded in effecting the objects here set forth will appear from the following letter from the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office:—

"November 30, 1869.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to inform you that understanding that Mr. Forsyth is about to return to India, his Lordship considers it an act of justice to that gentleman to place on record the high sense he entertains of the ability and judgment displayed by him in the mission which, at the suggestion of the Earl of Clarendon and with the sanction of the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Forsyth undertook to visit St. Petersburg.

"The communications held by Mr. Forsyth with the Russian Ministers will be found in the despatches from Sir A. Buchanan, already transmitted to the India Office, and his Excellency on November 5 reported, 'that Mr. Forsyth had the honour yesterday of an audience of the Emperor, at which the language held to him by his Majesty may be fairly considered a ratification of the confidential assurances and explanations offered to him by his Majesty's Ministers.'

"The political and commercial knowledge as well as the local experience that Mr. Forsyth brought to bear on the question of Central Asia, under discussion between the Russian and British Governments, appear to have made considerable impression upon the Ministers of the Emperor, and may have important results, and, in the opinion of the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Forsyth's proceedings merit the entire approval of the Indian Government.

"A. ORWAY.

In April, 1870, my brother received a letter from the Foreign Secretary at Calcutta, asking him to undertake the office of Envoy to the Court of Atalik at Yarkund, in Central Asia. He accepted the office, which was changed from that of Envoy to one of a less political character, and he proceeded to Yarkund. The narrative of the expedition as written by my brother has been printed and laid before the House of Commons. I did not, therefore, say a word about it, further than to mention that in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Government of Punjab, dated 6th of January, 1871, he said that his Excellency in Council "has no reason to be dissatisfied with the measure of success which attended Mr. Forsyth's journey, and he desires that the cordial thanks of Government be communicated to the officer and to those whose services he has brought to notice in his report for their courage and perseverance under difficulties of no ordinary kind, and for the good judgment displayed under trying circumstances."—Your obedient servant,

Temple, June 8. WILLIAM FORSYTH.

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